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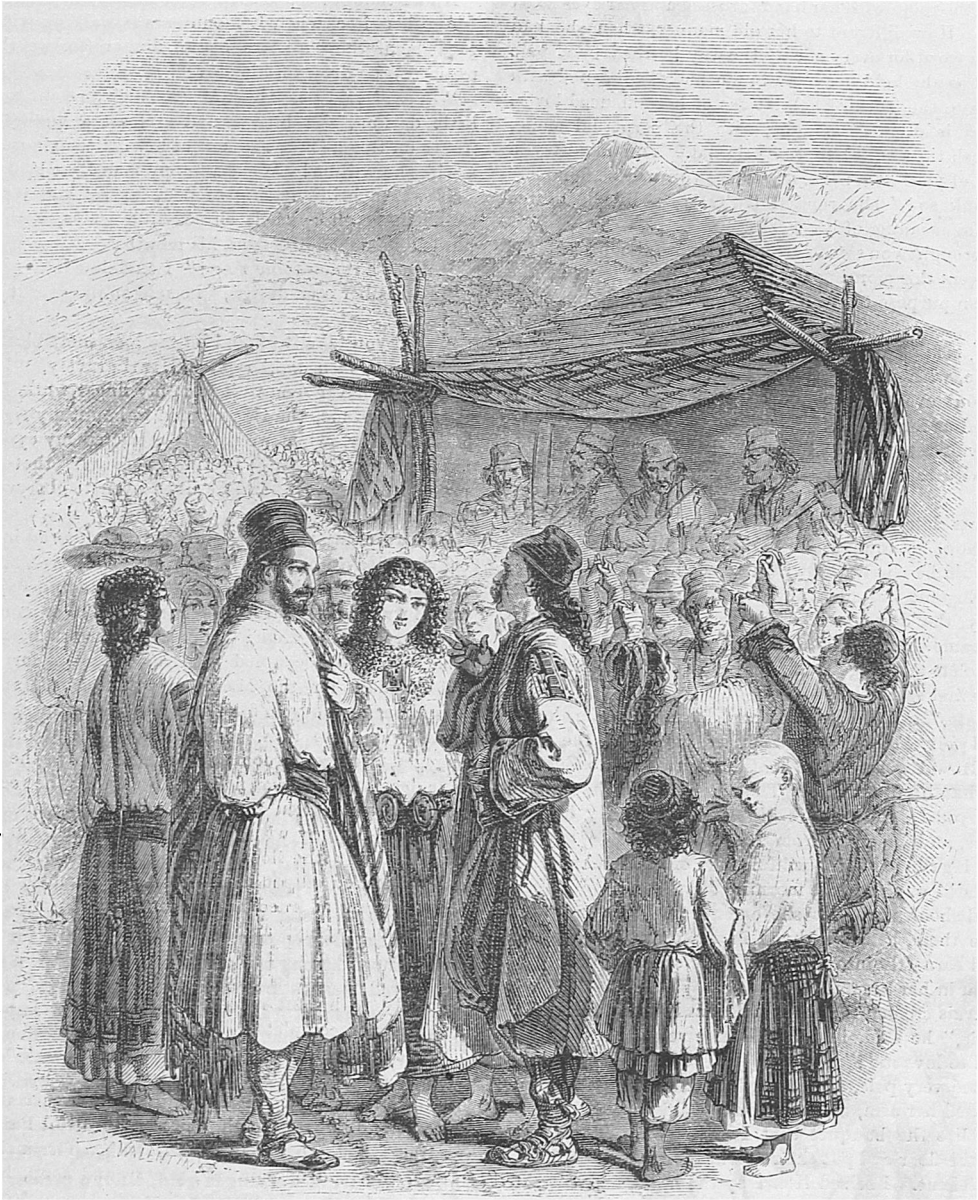
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MOLDAVIA AND WALLACHIA.

EVERY newspaper reader must by this time be tolerably familiar with the names Moldavia and Wallachia, however slight may be his knowledge of the geographical position, population, productions, political constitution, and social condition of these provinces. Their connexion with the Russo-Turkish dispute, which has occupied so large a share of public attention, both in this country and in Europe, during the present year, will cause them to be remembered for years to come. It is scarcely necessary to inform our readers that they form a debateable

pletely subject to him as the territory on the south side of the Danube. Even the hospodars, or governors, cannot be appointed without the sanction of the Emperor of Russia. However, the provinces unquestionably belong much more to Turkey than to Russia. Hence, their occupation by the latter power is regarded on all hands as neither more nor less than an invasion of Turkish territory.

It is beyond our province to discuss at any length the merits of the dispute which has led to this invasion. Suffice it to say,



COSTUMES OF THE MOLDAVIANS AND WALLACHIANS.

ground between Russia and Turkey, being situated on the north of the Danube, and having Russia on the east. The boundary stream between Russia and Moldavia, the more easterly of the two provinces, is the river Pruth, which, it will be remembered, was crossed by the Russian troops on the third of July. These two provinces occupy rather an anomalous position, being neither completely independent, nor wholly subject to Russia or Turkey. Nominally they are part of the Turkish dominions, but though more than once devastated by Ottoman forces, and now tributary to the sultan, they are not so com-

pletely subject to him as the territory on the south side of the Danube. Even the hospodars, or governors, cannot be appointed without the sanction of the Emperor of Russia. However, the provinces unquestionably belong much more to Turkey than to Russia. Hence, their occupation by the latter power is regarded on all hands as neither more nor less than an invasion of Turkish territory.

That our readers may be able to form some idea of the inhabitants of these provinces, and their state of civilisation, we here present them with a sketch of the costumes of different classes as they appear at the present day.